

New Poland Produced Many Famous Authors

Says Professor Dyboski Of
University of Cracow

LEARNING REVIVED

Lecture To English And
Philosophy Students On
Polish Development

"The influences which have affected the development of Poland, as seen from a cultural point of view" was the subject of a speech given yesterday in Moyses Hall by Roman Dyboski, Professor of English Literature at the University of Cracow, Poland. In his lecture, Professor Dyboski traced the effect which the successive European civilizations have had upon the cultural and political life of Poland, and how they have been instrumental in shaping the destiny of this much oppressed country.

The speaker was introduced by Professor William Caldwell, Sir-William Macdonald Professor of Moral Philosophy. Professor Caldwell has always taken much interest in the affairs of Poland, and last year paid a visit to Cracow, which incidentally is one of the oldest centers of learning in Europe. While at Cracow he made the acquaintance of Professor Dyboski, and it was largely due to his efforts that Professor Dyboski paid the visit to McGill.

In his address, in which he showed a remarkable command of the English language, he presented to his audience a picture of the intellectual side of Polish life, which heretofore had most probably escaped most of his hearers. This outline began at the time when Poland emerged as a definite country, in the tenth century, and continued to the time when, although disrupted by three great European nations, it, the New Poland, at last rose phoenix-like from the ashes of the Old.

Poland has produced men and women whose names will live for ever in the realms of Literature, Art, and Music. It was the scholars of Poland, sometimes concealing their monarchical, who kept the spirit of their country alive in the dark period when the Kingdom of Poland could not be found on any map. These men and women refused to believe that the normal life of a country could be carried on if that country were under the yoke of a hostile power. They perpetuated their beliefs in their writings, and by them inspired their fellow-countrymen with a desire to regain the independence of their country.

Professor Dyboski continued by enumerating some of the illustrious citizens of Poland, men and women known of the world over, and associated with every manner of intellectual undertakings. It was such people as these that represented the real Poland he remarked, and it was they who established a literary and artistic field of endeavor in their homeland. One reason he advanced to explain the prominence of Poland was the eagerness of her citizens to absorb knowledge. All the intellectual forces which permeated Europe did not pass by Poland, for here they found a race of people who appreciated to the fullest extent the learning that came to them.

Poland feels that she must look back and attempt to conform her glorious past with her brilliant future that she should cast her gaze beyond the time when it was thought that Poland's star had set back to the golden age in the sixteenth century when Poland produced so many figures of outstanding ability. It would seem, however, that her star has risen again, and that it is destined to cast its light over all the civilized world. Learning has in recent years been given a new impulse. There is now an average of one school for every thousand people. There are twelve universities, attended by a large number of students, many of whom, believing that knowledge is essential, have sacrificed much in order to obtain an education.

The study of Economics and the History of Poland which has been but recently the subject of research, have opened up new fields of knowledge. Science too has become a subject of increasing importance, for the people feel that it is time for them to produce something of a more concrete nature than their literature.

In the Polish world of letters the later authors have ceased to seek their inspiration from the history of Poland, and are turning their attention

RHODES SCHOLARS



KEN BROWN, Arts '29 and H. G. Lafleur, Arts '29 who were announced Saturday as the Quebec Rhodes Scholars for 1929. Each scholarship carries with it three year's residence at Oxford, with an annual stipend of £400.

To Demonstrate Artificial Larynx

Radio Secrecy Obtained By
Device Inverting Words

IN MOYSE HALL

Vice-President Of Bell Telephone Laboratories Speaks
At 8.15 Tonight

An artificial larynx which may be carried about in the pocket, and which enables the patient whose larynx has been removed to speak plainly after the operation, is only one of the interesting devices which will be demonstrated to-night in Moyses Hall by Mr. Sergius P. Grace under the auspices of the Sigma Xi Society. Other objects of interest are the synthetic lung, the electrical stethoscope, and instruments to delay and invert speech.

Mr. Grace, who is the vice-president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, is speaking under the auspices of the McGill chapter of the Sigma Xi Society.

One of the most interesting devices is that used to insure secrecy in radio talks by what is known as "inversion." Mr. Grace speaks unintelligible sounds into his instrument. The electrical apparatus inverts the frequencies of these sounds, and the syllables sort themselves into comprehensible words. In the same way, if the words are uttered into the instrument the syllables are reversed, and the same unintelligible sounds emerge. A device used to insure clarity in transatlantic telephone conversation is demonstrated.

Mr. Grace will demonstrate the operation of the electric stethoscope by means of the phonograph. The intensity of the heart beats recorded on the record are amplified more than a thousand times. A synthetic lung will also be displayed.

Mr. Grace has been lecturing to the public for some weeks in some of the larger American cities. He will give an additional talk on the scientific explanation of the instruments tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock for the members of the staff only.

Tickets for this lecture may be obtained from the fanfairs of the various buildings or from the Union Ticket Shop.

Pharmaceutical Society

Mr. Ginsberg will give an address on "The Drug Store, its Management and Construction" at 8.45 in the Medical Building. Questions of general interest will be answered by the speaker in the open forum at the close of the meeting. Final arrangements for the dance will be part of the business transacted. Smokes and refreshments will be provided.

Choral Society Representatives

All those who have been selling tickets for "H.M.S. Pinafore" are requested to hand in cash and unsold tickets to the Ticket Manager, William Strain or C. A. Burk.

All ticket accounts must be cleared up before the holidays, so this should be looked after today.

Many Present Last Night At Dental Dance

Seventy-five Couples Attend
Annual Function

IN MED. BUILDING

Bram Rose Provides Music
—Toronto Represented At
Gathering

Supreme on a Cupid's throne, surrounded by a huge decorated heart, Bram Rose and his orchestra played the night away for some seventy-five couples who last night danced at the annual Dental Undergraduate Christmas function.

Seasonal decorations brightened the usual austerity of the halls and the Assembly Room of the Med. Building, and cunningly arranged lights in parallel rows threw a rosy glow on the whole proceedings. Red and white hangings were suspended in the halls, and cosy sitting out nooks were arranged at the entrance of the Museum and in various odd corners.

The whole assembly looked blissful; the orchestra was generous in its encores, and food and drinks were there aplenty.

Invitations had been sent to the Dentistry faculties of both the Universities of Montreal and Toronto. Planning represented the latter city.

Among those present were:

Ladies
Isabel Alexander, Mildred Halperin, Mrs. Leahy, Jean Crombie, Norma Mitchell, Ruth Ostrander, Ida Hughes, T. Mitchell, Doris Abner, Helen Hoyt, Frances Cherry, Doris Clark, Bluma Sand, Ira Roy, Blum Murray, Ina Roy, Helen P. Taylor, Audrey Bennett, Gertrude Sharp, Madeline Bernart, Marian Hill, Virginia Simpson, Gladys Bayes, Dorothy Brock, Eileen Tawle, Jean Williamson, Tessie Whalen, Mary Smith, Gene Duncan, Jessie Feulayson, Frances Casey, Vera Durocher, Evelyn Williams, Anne Sellar, Gertrude Gold.

Gentlemen
T. Ross Murray, J. R. Persh, Dr. W. L. Leahy, W. J. Whitehead, E. M. Astwood, C. Gardner, Norman Van Wyck, Willis E. Wight, Arnold W. Arnolds, Russ Dunlop, Owen Clarke, Geo. Clarke, Dr. Roger E. McMahon, Myer Elin, S. W. Oliver, Paul R. Marchand, R. G. Aitkin, J. R. Persh, J. P. Diplock, W. Mason Couper, Jr., J. C. Luke, A. R. Relance, Doug. Smith, Bill Consiglio, Howard Rogers, Carl Harris, Hugh McKellar, Alfred Brennan, N. Duval, Hugh Doherty, H. M. Butt, C. Ciguere, E. Phyllis, Jack Mahoney, H. Ironstone.

Noted Composer Gives Lecture

Alliance Francaise Holds
Meeting Tomorrow

"La Musique Francaise au Dix-septieme et au Dix-huitieme siecles, will be the subject on which Monsieur Jacques Piliols, the composer from l'Institut de France, will address the sixth meeting of the Alliance Francaise this Thursday evening at 8.30, in the Ball Room of the Ritz Carlton Hotel. The lecture will be illustrated with vocal selections by Miss Eleanor Crofts.

All McGill students, and their friends, are invited to attend this meeting. Tickets may be obtained from Prof. Villard of the French Department.

Electricals Make Trip

Visited 'Main Telephone Exchange Yesterday

The Main Exchange of the Bell Telephone Company was the scene of a visit paid yesterday afternoon by the fourth year electrical students in the Faculty of Applied Science, through the courtesy of the officials of the Company. In order that the apparatus might be closely viewed, the party was broken up into groups of three, and these small groups were shown through the various departments.

Special attention was paid to the "A" Board, which handles the calls of the subscribers to this exchange, and the "B" Board, which acts as a connecting link with the other exchanges. Other points of interest were the department which looks after the long distance calls and the

Iceland's Story Is Subject of Address Tonight.

Iceland and her history, which dates back for a thousand years, will be the subject of a lecture which will be given tonight at the Central Y.M.C.A. by Miss Thorstina Jackson, of New York. This address, illustrated with lantern slides, will portray the customs of the people of this island nation, and her natural wonders and physical features. The object of the lecture is to give to the audience a comprehensive background from which to view the millennial celebrations which are planned by the Icelandic government for the year 1930.

The Danish consulate-general in Montreal, which by agreement represents Iceland in Canada, will be represented at the lecture, and much interest is expected from the public in general and the various Scandinavian organizations in the city.

N.F.C.U. Meets During Holidays

L. C. Carroll Will Represent
McGill At Kingston

DECEMBER 26-29

Delegates Coming From All
Canadian Universities,
Europe, And U.S.

Queen's University is to be the scene of the next meeting of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, from December 26th, till December 29th. Representatives from all Canadian Universities will be present and many of the European Universities will send delegates through the medium of the International Confederation of Students and various other organizations, such as the National Union of Students of England and Wales, and the Student Representative Councils of Scotland. The universities in the United States will be represented by members of the National Federation of America. Members also come from the Students' Christian movement in Canada.

The McGill representative will be L. C. Carroll, who was recently elected to fill the position left vacant by Wardle B. Allan. Each member of the Federation is entitled to send one man to represent it. This representative acts only in an ex-officio position on the council of the N. E. C. U. S. executive, Carroll in an Arts '29 man.

While not definitely completed, it is announced that the "agenda" for the conference will contain twelve items.

1. An annual report of the officers, consisting of a complete survey of the Federation to date.
2. International relations, including the report of the delegates from Canada to the Annual Conference of the C.I.E. held in Paris last August.
3. Debating—an extension of the present program. An invitation to N.S.F.A. team to tour Canada in January and February, 1930. Invitation to the N.U.S. to send a team in Autumn, 1930.
4. Insurance—a special policy for students.
5. Student Travel—possibility of accepting invitation of the C.I.E. to send a special party of Canadian students to Europe during the summer of 1929.
6. Athletics—formation of an all Canadian Intercollegiate Union.
7. Imperial Conference of Students, completion of arrangements for same which is being held in Canada commencing September 6th, 1929.
8. Constitution amendment to make possible holding of Annual Imperial Conference of Students.
9. Exchange of undergraduates, the bringing into effect of this scheme and detailed arrangements.
10. Publicity, including public college papers.
11. Student organization in Canadian Universities common problems in Self-government, students employment etc.
12. Scholarships.

methods which are used to discover "trouble" along the lines.

The students evinced great interest in the demonstrations that were made, and were unanimous in their approval of the very efficient manner in which the officials explained the various topics.

Four Faculties Elect Eight Men To Scarlet Key

Arts: Bourne and Hutchins;
Com. Granger, Wright

GROUP "B"

Horsfall And Gill Returned
In Medicine; Grain And
DesBrisay For Science

F. M. Bourne, J. A. Hutchins, of Arts; S. Granger, Jack Wright, of Commerce; F. Horsfall, McLean G. L. Medicine; and R. Grain, R. J. DesBrisay, of Science, were elected yesterday to fill the eight vacancies in Group "B" of the Scarlet Key Society.

This group ("B") of the Key Society is composed of second year men who are elected by the undergraduates of their respective faculties. Group "A", or Junior representatives to the Society who have been already elected, submit names to the newly-elected sophomores from which the latter represent their faculties.

Both Junior and Sophomore representatives to the Scarlet Key Society hold office for a term of one year. A Group "B" member may be elected to Group "A" at the end of his first term of office.

The duty of the members of the Scarlet Key Society is to act as hosts to visiting debaters, athletes, and others from sister universities, to welcome them either officially or semi-officially, and to see that they are properly entertained during their stay at McGill.

In order to secure funds for the carrying out of their duties, the Scarlet Key Society has taken over the task of ushering at the football games at the Stadium. The ushering is carried out by volunteer freshmen, and as a result the Society is not only enabled to cover its expenses, but in the past year it showed a surplus.

For the eight vacancies which were contested in Group "B" there were twenty-two candidates nominated from the four faculties: Arts, F. M. Bourne, G. S. Challes, P. W. Park, R. H. Webster, and J. A. Hutchins; Commerce: J. Wright, S. Granger, W. J. Velich, and G. B. McGillivray; Medicine: F. Horsfall, R. Nelson, G. Peirce, E. Pinkerton, MacLean G. L. and F. Mott; Science, R. Grain, D. Ellis, T. C. Holland, J. G. King, A. P. Sherwood, E. Thompson, and R. J. DesBrisay.

Book Exchange To Reopen Soon

January 18, First Day Of New
Term Is Date

The book exchange will open again for the buying and selling of text books on the first day of the next term, January 18, it was announced last night by Lovell Carroll, who is in charge of the exchange.

A large stock of French and German texts for all years is now on hand and it is expected that these will be in heavy demand. Although, naturally, books for the various half courses will be those mostly offered and required, any others used in the various courses in the University will be received and held until next October, if necessary.

The procedure is as follows: the prospective seller marks in the book the price he desires and leaves it at the office, where record is kept. The officers of the exchange do not attempt to change to price once the book is on the shelves, and the purchaser makes his selection of those offered at their respective prices. If and when the sale is made the amount is credited to the owner, and remitted to him, less 10% for expenses.

There was for many years agitation for an exchange of this sort, with the result that it was finally established last year, mainly through the work of Phil Matthews. It was very well patronized this fall, when the turnover was approximately \$1,000.

Four McGill Men To Debate Tonight

Four McGill students will participate in a debate at the Congregation B'nai Jacob Young People's Assembly to night at 9. The subject will be "Resolved, that democracy is doomed to failure." Harold E. Lande and Lionel Rubin, of Arts will uphold the affirmative, while A. M. Klein and David Lewis also of Arts, will oppose the resolution. The judges are McGill graduates, Bernard Figler, Frank M. Godine and Joseph Goldsmith.

All McGill students are cordially invited to attend. The Assembly is situated at the corner of Fairmount and Esplanade Aves.

Improvement In Condition of King George Reported

Continued favorable reports of the King's condition are being issued. The bulletin last night, timed 3.10 p.m. said:

"The King passed a quiet day and the progress noted this morning has continued."

Of the last six official bulletins, four have noted improvement. This has been marked since the two operations for drainage performed last week, and is being helped by the daily ultra violet treatments which are administered by Doctors Woods and Howitt.

Palace authorities are careful to suppress anything like extreme optimism and insist that the time for anxiety has not yet passed. Sir Stanley Hewitt is still sleeping at the Palace every night.

High Final Score For Rifle Club

McGill Team Comes Third
With Score Of 729

D.C.R.A. CUP SHOOT

Six Canadian Universities
Compete For Honors—
Manitoba Wins

The McGill Outdoor Rifle Team came third in the D.C.R.A. Cup Shoot held during the past fall. It has just been announced. Seven teams were entered, but Queen's University turned in no score. The University of Alberta entered no team this year, although competing a year ago.

This shoot is an annual competition for rifle teams in Canadian universities, sponsored by the D.C.R.A., which gives a cup to the winners, with a replica for each member of the team. The winners this year also won last year. The runners-up this year did much better than last, however, coming up from 690 to 730. An indication of the interest shown in rifle-shooting in other universities, there were eighty contestants for the eight places on the team which won. Another interesting point is that there was a woman member of one of the teams. With the proposed formation of an indoor team in the R.V.C. it might be that McGill will also develop a mixed team for the competition next year.

The scores of the competing teams were as follows:

1. U. of Manitoba	744
2. U. of New Brunswick	733
3. U. of McGill	729
4. U. of Toronto	729
5. Dalhousie University	714
6. U. of Western Ontario	630

Queen's University had a team entered but turned in no score.

The McGill team's scores were as follows:

J. M. Pope	29	32	33	94
G. H. Rennie	31	30	33	94
A. J. Gerry	32	31	30	93
J. A. Ogilvy	32	32	28	92
J. D. Spring	27	31	33	91
E. R. Wykes	31	27	33	91
P. E. Foran	28	28	31	87
	729			

While McGill and Toronto had the same aggregate scores, McGill had a better score at the longer ranges, which put ahead of the other team. This closes the season for the McGill Rifle Association, which is the outdoor team, using the .303 rifle. This was one of the most successful seasons the club has had, and hopes are being held out that the season next year will be even more so.

Whats On

Today
5.00—Chess Tournament.
5.15—Scarlet Key.
8.15—Sigma XI Lecture.
8.45—Pharmaceutical Society.
Tomorrow
Last Day of Lecture.
Friday, Jan. 4, 1929.
First Day of Lectures.

graduates, Bernard Figler, Frank M. Godine and Joseph Goldsmith. All McGill students are cordially invited to attend. The Assembly is situated at the corner of Fairmount and Esplanade Aves.

Varied Program At Old Scouts Club Smoker

Colonel Bovey Speaks On
Scouting In War

SIXTY PRESENT

Professor Del. French M.
Paton And H. Shapiro
Also Speak

That scouting teaches one to exercise his powers of observation, interpretation and report, three assets which have a great utilitarian value in later life, was the theme of Colonel Bovey's address before the gathering at the smoker held by the McGill Old Scouts Club last evening in the Union Ballroom. Despite the fact that the flu epidemic has depleted the student body and that many have already left for the holidays, some sixty were present to enjoy the abundant cigarettes and soft drinks. The other speakers of the evening were Professor Del. French, a leader in the Rover movement, Mr. Paterson, provincial leader of the Boy Scouts, and Hyman Shapiro, secretary of the Old Scouts Club.

Other features of the evening were four boxing bouts, several numbers rendered on the midget by L. R. Richardson and piano solos by L. S. Baender, Mr. Allan Strong, one of the original founders of the McGill Old Scouts Club and the present head of the Rovers Council, acted as chairman.

Hyman Shapiro opened the meeting with a short talk on the aims of the Club. In past years the organization was very active, claiming a large membership at McGill. But in the last year, the movement somewhat slowed down, due largely to the fact that the Club and its ideals were not well known among the students. This year the original founders of the movement, Mr. Strong and Professor Del. French, aim to give to the Club its deserved position in McGill. The principal object of the Old Scouts Club is to assist the Boy Scouts as far as possible by such means as supplying leaders when a scoutmaster of any unit should happen to be absent. The meetings of the club will be held every three or four weeks, and all former scouts and those interested are asked to attend.

Col. Bovey's Address

The outstanding feature of the evening was an address by Colonel Bovey. Although he stated that he never had been associated with the Boy Scout organization, and therefore his knowledge of the subject was somewhat restricted, his talk, involving the activities of the Scouts and the members of the Intelligence Staff at the Front, illustrated the practical value of the rules of scouting. Accurate observation was one of the prime requisites of the scouts during the War. But observation without interpretation and correct report is useless and in some cases involved heavy losses to the Allies. Just to notice something with the appearance of a "can some distance from the lines, and which occasionally changed its position, without connecting him with the activities of a sniper in the vicinity is valueless.

To what good effect observation and report could be utilized was shown by an actual incident of the War. Before the battle of Vimy Ridge, sham manoeuvres were carried out by Canadian troops, involving the plans

(Continued on page three.)

Cafeteria To Close For Holidays

In view of the coming holidays, the Union Cafeteria will be closed on Friday, December 21st. It will reopen for the new year business on Thursday the fourth of January.

The Union House will be closed on Christmas Day, and also during the New Year's day week-end. It will, however, remain open during the remainder of the vacation.

Lost Dog

Lost, a female police dog—six months old, black head, body black and brown. Very shy but harmless. Was often seen on the campus or on McTavish street. The dog is probably very hungry and difficult to approach, except extremely gently.

A very large reward offered to anyone who could take her to Miss L. Lomer (Redpath Library) or Dr. Bliss (Biological Bldg.) or Mr. Demole (McGill Greece House). Tel. Plateau 5503, Lancaster 2030.

McGill Daily

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W. Kenneth Dunn

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1928.

"ANOTHER YEAR ROLLS ON"

When another calendar year comes to a close, and as each one of us feels a little older, "Old McGill" itself takes another step down the avenue of years. For more than a century McGill University has played a prominent part in the education of the youth of Canada, and from her halls of learning have gone forth sons to bring honour and glory to their nation and their Alma Mater. It is very apparent that as the number of McGill Graduates increases and as the army of "old boys" and "old girls" scatters, that McGill fame is being carried around the globe and respect granted throughout the world.

It is something that McGill men are proud of—something McGill men deserve—the respect which the name commands. There are other universities in Canada and the United States, others, older and bigger, richer and better equipped, but it is doubtful if any university on the continent can boast of graduates as loyal and as sympathetic as the graduates of "Old McGill." This love of college makes itself very evident at different times in different ways, and probably is more apparent at times such as football matches and reunions, yet there is a bond very real between McGill and her past students. From the university have gone forth, doctors and divines, teachers and explorers, teachers and business men, all of whom are ever ready to testify to their love for their Alma Mater.

From different homes, from different environments have McGill's students come, from the home of the well-to-do and those not so well-to-do, from the farm and from the boulevard, and the same love is present in each and every one of them. McGill's graduates are working in every corner and section of the world, and although many of them are not citizens of the Empire, yet for the university on the slopes of Mount Royal—a beauty spot within the Empire—these graduates turn on occasions with loving hearts, and as 1928 becomes 1929, we feel sure they think of McGill.

McGill has undoubtedly grown within the past year, improvements have been made and additions planned—but still the university continues, to lack one thing. We refer to a gymnasium. It is well-known that the expenses have been great within the past few years—the 'old Arts building' was renovated—a costly job, but still that renovation meant the loss of Molson's Hall—our gym. Can the Corporation undertake the construction of a gym this year, or will 1929 slip into 1930 before this task is undertaken? Cannot the Corporation co-operate with the graduates and the under-graduates to construct a gym? McGill has ever hesitated to ask her graduates for money, but does it not seem logical that they would be glad to share the expenses of a structure which they had and we have not? Can we not look at the matter squarely? Can we not say as our slogan, "A gym for 1930."

We can, and our ambition will be realized if Corporation, Graduates and Under-graduates co-operate in this all-important matter and resolve to have a gym on the campus by 1930.

College Comment

A BRIGHT IDEA

Plans for bigger and better football teams at the University of Washington seem to be definitely under way, with an announcement from the Women's Federation that University women may soon be recruited to "sell" Washington to prospective varsity grid stars.

Heretofore the business of bringing home the much sought after football bacon has been in the hands of the athletic-minded male supporters of the University. According to reliable authorities, this business has suffered a considerable relapse during the past few years.

It was for the canny graduate manager to hit upon a long-neglected and potentially powerful sales force to bolster up the flow of football material to Washington. One could do more with a big high school touchdown man than two alumni, three bearded sophomores and one assistant coach. Only one has had ever thought of that before.

And so very likely the coeds will be armed with well-organized lines and sent out on the trail of the grid wonders.

Go get 'em, girls.

—City of Washington Daily



it is to lowbrow

A HOT STORY OF CHILIGUAY OR, NATIONALISM, LET LOSE.

(An Allegory)

Chiliguay is a country where men are red-blooded, and where they can have all sorts of fun killing each other in the name of certain causes, without any lawyers, judges and hangmen intervening.

Now Chiliguay was unhappy. It was unhappy because it joined the League of Nations, along with Bolivia, and Uruguay, and all the other surrounding republics, and it seemed as if nothing that Chiliguay could do would bring about a war of enough consequence to please her brave young bloods.

There could be only one solution—civil war of some kind. And some of the more-educated Chiliguayans who had visited the highly-developed civilizations of the Northern hemisphere, brought back with them some startling new ideas.

First they spoke about the really exciting gun wars that used to take place in a certain city they visited. To wage one of these, they explained to President Salvatore Constabularykos, they would have to have a police force, and an underworld. The police force, egged on by the ministers of state, would challenge the underworld to a 'clean-up', and the underworld would reply by raiding a few banks with sawed-off shotguns and terrifying masks.

There was only one drawback. An underworld had to be created, for try as he would, President Constabularykos could not find one. Several loiterers, however, when an underworld was explained to them, gladly consented to form one, and did so. They were told that if the police proved too troublesome for them, they were to bribe them. But the underworld complained that they had no money, so the government guaranteed them enough.

So the police issued the challenge, and the underworld set out to rob the banks, but here another hitch occurred, for they could find no banks to rob. One daring crook tried to find one aboard a U.S. navy ship which was there, but the marines bravely repulsed the attack, with cannon, revolver, and fist, while the wireless operator sent a stirring account of the battle to New York and London, and recommended the bestowal of several medals on the distinguished marines.

So this attempt to keep the young braves busy failed. And our Chiliguayan adventures tried something else. They went into a little fraternal organization and they affected to delve a certain royal battle between a certain King and somebody else had resulted in a win for the former and a celebration at the Alhambra Hotel, Chiliguay City, three hundred years ago. He made this society a deeply secret organization, and found enemies for them—people that were evidently planning their destruction. They waxed strong, and their enemies took to the fight with interest.

They combined and created an 'ancient and honorable order', also secret and after a hard pitched battle they fought hard and long. Their mottoes were worthy of note: they both read, "Brotherly Love and Peace for ever, and down with those who won't." For the sake of this motto they fought until no one was left to fight, and things went very slowly until the wounds gradually healed, and the government made a rule ordering these societies to break up and hold euchre parties and let off steam in inflammatory journals, so that they wouldn't run up a big hospital bill on the government, because Red cross funds from Britain and the States didn't go far enough.

But all this is mere preamble. The real brain-wave of these experienced travellers who made a tour of Northern civilizations, was yet to come. There was a county in Chiliguay that had only belonged to Chiliguay for a matter of two hundred years, although the people there were so much like to Chiliguayans as to be almost indistinguishable. They spoke the same language, and had the same culture. The county's name was Colombona. So our experienced travellers suggested amongst the common people of Colombona that they were servile slaves, not to agitate for independence. They should assert their independence and break away from the mother nation, and ship their coffee and coconuts independently from Colombona city.

Well, he found a lot of the people sympathetic, because they did want so badly to have something to fight somebody about. But they wouldn't seem to unite. "What is, they wouldn't unite to break off their unity with Chiliguay. They tried all they knew how to emphasize the massive strength of the daughter county, and they told a lot of lies about oppression, but had to give this up because they couldn't find out any definite thing that could be called a Chiliguayan oppression, because Colombona was part of Chiliguay, and no one had previously conceived any distinction.

However, at last an advertising publicity agent drew the experienced travellers aside, and said that the new movement suffered because it had no title. So they got a title. They organized the first lodge of the "Native Sons of Colombona", and called it a fraternal independent society, for all real Colombonians.

Secretly they promised a fight, and they rounded up all those people who had had stomachs, and therefore a grudge against the world, and they also roped in a few very well-meaning, excellent and honorable people who were temporarily deceived by the patriotic splendor of the new society.

The question arose, suppose the Colombonians were to be independent, could they successfully maintain their independence. Suppose the Chiliguayans attacked their sea-port town, had they a navy? They hadn't. They tried to get up one by popular subscription, but the big business men refused to 'come across' and they started to leave. The Sons of Colombona in shoals.

The chief trouble however, was to find some real difference in nationality between the Colombonians and the Chiliguayans. They uncovered an old dialect and tried to make it the national language of Colombona, and make it compulsory. This, they said, would further the cause of nationality.

Meanwhile the Chiliguayans in the city of Chiliguay got wind of this, and the very diplomatic Minister of Sports, thought he would try to make the Colombonians forget all about their nationality. So they organized a Chiliguayan rugby team and challenged the Colombonians to a game. They had the game, and all the belligerent parties drowned themselves in the celebrations after the game, and were too drunk to attend the funeral service of those who had met with accidents in the game.

So, finding they could not further the cause of national disunity and conflict between nations, the experienced travellers absconded. And the Chiliguayans had a war with the Hurryguayans, killed a couple of Presidents, and ended quite satisfied with themselves.

Library Additions

Social Science, Etc.

Dublin, L. I. England.—National health insurance, Royal commission on—Health and wealth. Report, by Lord Lawrence and others.

Jackson, R. G.—How to be always well. 3rd ed.

La Follette, Suzanne—Concerning women.

Armstrong, C. W.—The survival of the unfittest.

Carter, H. S.—The social theories of L. T. Hobhouse.

Hubert-Vallou, Paul.—La charité avant et depuis 1789 dans les campagnes de France.

Parker, Ida R.—"Fit and proper"? A study of legal adoption in Massachusetts.

Ranga Iyer, C. S.—Father India; a reply to Mother India.

Rich, Margaret E. ed.—Family life today.

Psychology

Flower, J. C.—An approach to the psychology of religion.

Goddard, H. H.—School training of gifted children.

Hollingsworth, Mrs. Leta.—The psychology of the adolescent.

Kretschmer, Ernst.—Physique and character.

Lary-Bruhl, Lucien—How natives think; auth. tr. fr. the Fr. by Lillian A. Clare.

Norman, H. J.—Mental disorders.

Rabaud, Etienne—How animals find the way about; tr. fr. the fr. by I. H. Myers.

Science and Technology

Ferguson, Maxwell—State regulation of railroads in the South.

Gentry, F. M.—The technology of low temperature carbonization.

Jeans, J. H.—Astronomy and cosmogony.

Jones, H. A.—Progress lessons in machine shop practice.

North, S. H.—Low temperature distillation.

Ontario-Hydro-electric power commission—The Hydro-electric power commission of Ontario.

Rauschenbush, H. S.—Power control.

Schmieder, J. B.—Geschichte der Alchemie.

Walker, J. B.—The story of steel.

Wood, Col. C. A.—The first scientific work on spectacles.

Natural History

Alexander, W. B.—Birds of the ocean.

Berg, L. S.—Nomogenesis; or, Evolution determined by law; tr. fr. the Russ. by J. N. Rostovtsov.

Crew, F. A.—The genetics of sexuality in animals.

De Kruff, P. H.—Microbe hunters.

Haupt, A. W.—Fundamentals of biology.

Johnson, Myrtle E.—Seashore animals of the Pacific coast.

Jordan, D. S.—Animals: a textbook of zoology.

Mottram, V. H.—A manual of histology.

Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein von Hen-Vorpommern und Rugen, Greifswald.—Mittheilungen. 45 vols.

Raber, O. L.—Principles of plant physiology.

Philosophy and Religion

Alexander, Maj.-Gen. G. G.—Lao-Tsze the great thinker.

Bailey, Cyril—The Greek atomists and Epicurus.

Cahan, Nathan—Moses Mendelssohn's Moralphilosophie (in three Grundzügen). Teil I.

Chevalier, Jacques—Bergson.

Daly, G. T.—Catholic action.

Du Vernet, F. H.—Out of a seer's treasure.

Glover, T. R.—Saturday papers.

Goldstein, Ludwig—Die Bedeutung Moses Mendelssohns für die Entwicklung der ästhetischen Kritik und Theorie in Deutschland. Teil I.

Herne, F. S.—How the Bible came to us.

Kannigbesser, Gustav—Die Stellung Moses Mendelssohns in der Geschichte der Ästhetik.

Kohle, J. B.—Zweites Schreiben an Herrn Moses Mendelssohn.

Mendelssohn, Moses—Kleine philosophische Schriften. Hrg. von J. G. Muehler.

Mendelssohn, Moses—Schriften zur Philosophie, Aesthetik und Apologetik. Hrg. von Moritz Brasen. 2 vols.

Richardson, Caroline F.—English preachers and preaching, 1440-1670.

Roubier, L. A. P.—Céleste ou, Le conflit de la civilisation antique et du Christianisme primitif.

Sander, David—Die Religionsphilosophie Moses Mendelssohns.

Windle, Sir B. C. A.—The Catholic church and its reactions with self.

Wielmann, K.—Moses Mendelssohn's Ansichten über Kirche und Religion.

Zöllner, J. R. F.—Über Moses Mendelssohn's Jerusalem.

Art and Archaeology

Brown, G. S.—Archaeology of Mississippi.

Jameson, Mrs. Anna B.—Sacred and legendary art. 3 vols.

Rietstap, J. B.—Armorial genealogie de J. B. Rietstap. 2 vols.

Sparrow, W. S.—Angling in



DOING THE SHOWS

Broad humor, not unminged with the touch of subtlety that makes comedy interesting, features Adam and Eve, this week's vehicle of The Orpheum Players. To this is added a little pathos and more than a little melodrama which two are said to be present in all good comedy. Having all these attributes, Adam and Eve is a good comedy. Suspense is also found, which makes it all the better.

The situation is highly humorous, dealing with a business manager, successful in finance, but not in his own home. He goes on a holiday, leaves his family in charge of a guardian, and throws care to the wind. While he is away the young guardian succeeds, by means of a ruse, in putting the family to work. On returning he finds that his daughters, son-in-law, the aunt, and even his uncle are in positions and earning money. The play ends with yet another element, romance, entering into the plot.

The two principals parts, those of Eve King and Adam Smith are played by Mildred Mitchell and Victor Sutherland with their usual excellence. The other characters were well cast, so well cast that no special mention can be made of any one member. All were good, and backed up the principals with consistently good acting.

Minnesota Journal To Cure Tardiness

"Horse Laugh" Introduced In Attempt At Correction

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 15.—The well known horse-laugh, used alike by high-brow and low-brow, is being tried in the Department of Journalism at the University of Minnesota in an attempt to cure tardiness. This new method was introduced to force building newspaper men to arrive at class on time.

The first experiment was one of fear. It was the fear of large, open spaces. The student was made to walk across a broad expanse of bare floor, exposed during the stroll to the gaze of several classes in progress. A feeling of inferiority during the conspicuous advance was expected to result. The experiment failed. A "public executioner" was next appointed to trip the late arrival just before he reached his seat. The "executioner" was too easily spotted, and this experiment failed.

Sarcasm was used, flattery was introduced, subtle suggestions were put in practice, to no avail. Everything came to nothing. At mid-quarter, acting on the professor's previous sarcastic suggestion that those who had too much work to do to attend class on time might leave early, several students took advantage of the suggestion and left early—a half hour before the closing bell.

The horse-laugh may work, and again it may not, the professor says. If it does not, other means must be tried, such as locking the door or instructing the class on the following hour.

CANNIBALISTIC TENDENCIES

"I'm in a bad fix," sighed the old man. "My son's a cannibal."

"What do you mean?" asked his companion. "Cannibals live off human flesh."

"Well," continued the old man, "I'm human and my son lives off me."

—Ex.

"I say, waiter, there's a fly in my soup!"

British art through five centuries.

Languages

Boyer, Paul—Russian reader.

Leti, S. J. comp.—Russian verbs made easy.

Magnus, L. A.—A concise grammar of the Russian language.

Nestor-Schumacher, Ivan ed.—Russian reader.

Subotic, Dragutin—Serbian grammar.

Weekley, Ernest—Words ancient and modern.

Musie

Coerne, L. A.—The evolution of modern orchestration.

Dent, E. J.—Foundations of English opera.

Bibliographies, Libraries, Etc.

Catalogo dei cataloghi del libro italiano, 1928.

Chent, Percy—Literary and historical fragments of Canadian interest.

Roquet, A. E.—Les reliques françaises (1800-1800).

Weller, E. O.—Repertorium typographum.

Miscellaneous

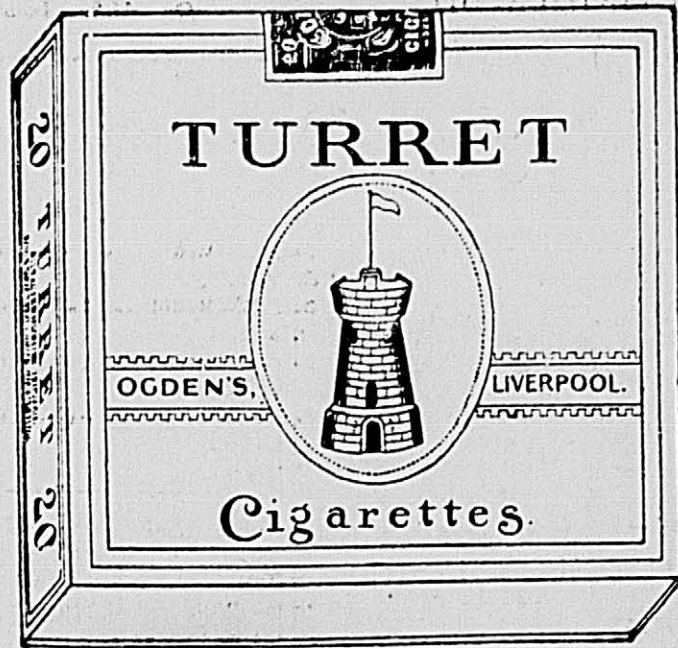
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Casson, H. N.—Thirteen tips on luck.

Horton, J. I.—The Commonwealth and Restoration stage.

Li, Chi.—The formation of the Chinese people.

Melin, J. R.—The language of man.



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Overseas Education League 1929 SUMMER 1929

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

6th ANNUAL STUDENTS' TOUR. Glasgow, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, English Lake District, North Wales, Ludlow, Bristol, Stratford-on-Avon, Cambridge, Norwich, London, Paris, Cherbourg.

67 Days

3rd ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL, FRENCH. Lycée Victor Duruy, Boulevard des Invalides, Paris. First 4 days of this course will be spent at Lisieux and the last week in London.

1st ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL in ENGLISH, providing for two weeks at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, two weeks at Stratford-on-Avon, and two weeks in London.

14th ANNUAL TEACHERS' TOUR. Gt. Britain and France together with Switzerland (to include GENEVA at the time of the meeting of the WORLD FEDERATION OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS) and Germany.

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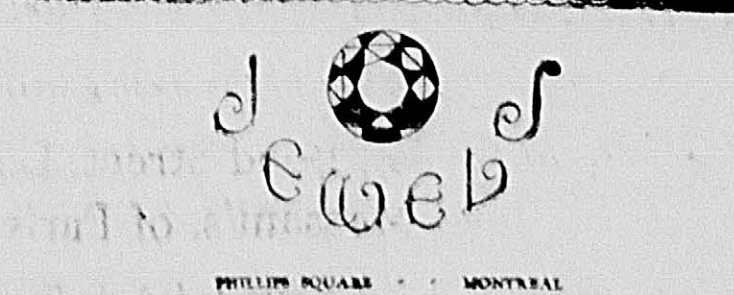
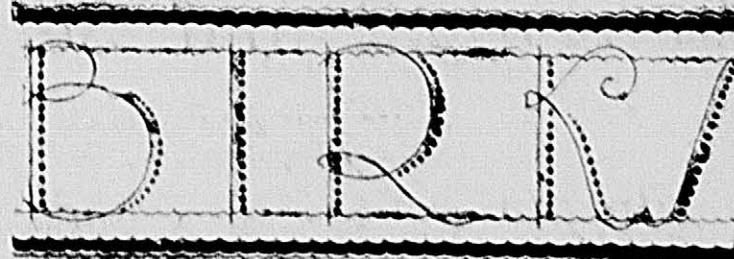
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Five Games on U.S. Schedule For Ice Team

Leave Thursday Night To Open At Boston

PLAY YALE AT N.Y.

A party of ten McGill senior hockey players leave tomorrow night on the first lap of a journey that will bring them face to face with four of the strongest college teams south of the border.

The ten players named to make the trip were announced yesterday. The two senior goalies, Powers and Klein will leave together with Smith, McTeer, St. Germain, Ward, Robertson, Farquharson, McGillivray, and Hutchison. The only regular, not accompanying the party is Darcy Doherty.

The team leaves here Thursday night for Boston, where they meet the Harvard squad on Friday at the new Boston Garden. The amphitheatre has a 1500 capacity and it is expected that a record crowd will turn out to see the featured struggle.

Immediately after the Harvard game, the McGill party will entrain for N.Y., where they meet Yale at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. The Yale game is expected to be the feature of the trip. McGill invariably draws a record crowd into the garden, and coupled with the Yale alumni draw and the Saturday date, an imposing throng will likely watch the two teams clash. The Yale squad is reputed to be one of the strongest in the field this year, and McGill will have its work cut out to maintain their long string of New York victories.

The players will remain in New York over Christmas day, and on the next Wednesday night, the 26th, they meet Dartmouth at Madison Square Garden. They leave the big city the same night en route to Boston where they meet University Club on Thursday, the 27th. The U.C. McGill match should prove a tremendous attraction as U.C. are the only club on the continent to take a decision from the Varsity Grads before the latter team left for the Olympics where they represented Canada. There is a likelihood that Jack Mickles, for several years, centre man on the McGill squad and now at Harvard, will line up with U.C. against McGill. It should be a highly colorful affair.

The McGill players stay in Boston to wind up their tour with a return game against Dartmouth at the

Hockey Schedule

On U.S. Tour

The McGill hockey squad leaves on Thursday night on their annual tour to Boston and New York. The schedule for this year follows:

Dec. 21.—McGill vs. Harvard, at Boston.

Dec. 22.—McGill vs. Yale at New York.

Dec. 26.—McGill vs. Dartmouth at New York.

Dec. 27.—McGill vs. University Club at Boston.

Dec. 31.—McGill vs. Dartmouth at Boston.

Boston Garden on New Year's Eve

The tour schedule is perhaps the hardest that has confronted any McGill team. With several young players on the roster, the trip should be of invaluable aid in the matter of experience, and with five touch games within ten days, the McGill team should return to Montreal well-conditioned to take intercollegiate laurels from Varsity.

Princeton Troubled Over Architecture

Paper Says Gothic Design Beautiful But Inconvenient

The newly published elevation of Joline and 1903, the two giant dormitories which are soon to grace the Princeton campus, gives rise to speculations, and memories not too pleasant, in the editorial columns of the Daily Princetonian.

"Medieval Gothic is very becoming to Princeton. The pity of it is that the deciding powers do not seem to realize just how medieval Gothic interiors can be: gloomy rooms with one cock-eyed window in a recess, big rooms with two windows high up in a far corner, evidently not meant for light or air and probably only put in because the architect needed windows on the outside to complete his design.

"It seems to us that the requisites of a healthy living place are light and air, adequate heat and sanitary facilities. Even large closets and pink marble lavatories hardly make up for the lack of any of these. Why does the poor benighted student, probably not knowing Gothic from Rococo, have to suffer?

Either Gothic interpretation should be arranged admitting at least as much light and air as the average servant girl expects, or a new scheme of architecture should be selected more in the spirit of American tradition and showing less the influence of an architecture developed under entirely different standards of living."

Assault-at-Arms After Holidays

B.W. & F. Artists To Start Final Training

Lecturers are not the only people who have been hard hit by the epidemic of "grippe" according to the remarks of the B. W. & F. coaches, who state that their classes have been almost demolished in this way. Attendance at boxing practice has been nearly halved and the wrestling turnout has dwindled to a mere three or four, making progress practically impossible; the fencing team, though not as badly off as the rest, has received its share of the burden.

Coach George Smith of the wrestling squad turned up at Wednesday practice and found no one there; during the course of the afternoon several members of the team arrived but only five were in condition for mat work. The coach stated that he believed the small turnouts at practices were a result of the suspension of the compulsory physical attendance rule; four years ago the average turnout amounted to between sixty and seventy men all of whom were regular in their attendance at practices and as a result it was much easier for the coach to get together a squad which would do justice to McGill at the assault-at-arms. Today the average attendance comes to about eight or twelve and seldom exceeds twenty. However the hope that the wrestling squad holds at present is that some of last year's men will be on hand to help out after the holidays.

In direct contrast to wrestling, boxing has almost doubled its popularity during the last two seasons. Coach Light expressed himself as well satisfied with the turnouts and prospects have seldom been brighter for a strong McGill team. In the lightweight division there has been strong competition and in the heavyweight, McGill has one intercollegiate title holder and a very likely prospect. The other weights, which are as usual well contested have not yet had sufficient time to come to anything like an agreement as to who is the likely candidate for the Kingston trip.

The fencing team will probably hold one or two more meets next term and college followers of the sport will have a chance to see their representatives in action. The pools which have been held so far have been very successful and have served to bring out talent among the members of the club.

Practices for the different clubs will be resumed promptly with the opening of lectures and the teams will start training in earnest for the college assault which will probably be held early in February.

Student Revolution

In Hungary Fully Described

This is one of a series of articles appearing in college newspapers in eleven different countries through the "International Intercollegiate News Exchange." Mr. Williams, the author of this article, is a travelling representative of the Exchange, and of the Movement toward a world Student Union which started the Exchange.

Budapest. Student parades, street encounters with the police, padding of Jewish students and breaking of windows of the Jewish pressroom, were some of the methods used by Budapest students to register their violent disapproval of a recent decision of the Minister of Education, which allows fifteen Jewish students to enter the University late.

The Parliament passed a law in 1920 which allowed only 20 per cent of non-Hungarian people to enter the university. This was done in order to make room for the Hungarians who formerly attended the universities in the territory taken from Hungary by the Peace Treaty, but it really affected only the Jewish people, who desire to attend the universities in great numbers. A Jewish member of Parliament complained against the working of this law, in that this year fifteen honor students from the preparatory schools had been excluded from the universities. He also pointed out that the law was no longer necessary to make room for Hungarians outside of Hungary. The law was therefore repealed, and the Minister of Education ordered that the fifteen excluded at the beginning of the semester should be accepted.

The Jewish newspaper carried on a campaign to put the matter before the people and published several slanderous articles about the university authorities. All of these things infuriated the students, and they staged a "revolution," declaring that their autonomy had been offended. They argued that the University is hundreds of years old, and in all these centuries has dedicated in its own realm, Parliament is but a few years old, and therefore an order from that body offends the autonomy of the university.

Monday night a group of students smashed the windows of the Jewish newspaper office and attempted to break the machinery, but were stopped by the police. Monday, students were posted at the entrances to the various colleges to demand to look at the students card upon which is stated the religion of the holder. All Jewish students were thereby discovered and were put through a paddling machine.

In order to put a stop to this paddling process going on at each college Parliament ordered that students should only enter their own college and would be asked to show their cards by officers. This was effective because no student will spank his Jewish colleague in the same college but would go to another college to assist in the work.

Tuesday the University was closed by the order of the Parliament and will probably remain so for a week, according to authorities. At any rate, it is a clever way to force a vacation.

Hungarian Fraternity: I was invited to be a guest at the formal Saturday night meeting of the Hungarian Corporation or what compares in many ways with our fraternities. I brought a "movie" camera and lights, prepared to take a cinema of the proceedings.

The locale was a large banquet hall, decorated with banners, flags, swords, colorful caps, paintings of the "brothers of former time", and drinking mugs of various shapes and sizes. The forty men assembled wore caps of various colors designating their college and year, and the officers were decked out with ribbons and special robes. A jeweled sword lay upon a battered block to be used by the president in calling for order and stimulating the freshmen (or as they call them—"stocks") into rapid action.

The first part of the meeting was serious, consisting of the performance of the regular ritual. The part of the Peace Treaty dealing with the dismemberment of Hungary was read as a part of the proceedings, to remind the brothers of this "Injustice", and their duty in redeeming their country. The National creed of the Magyar was repeated by the "brothers", standing with swords pointed Heaven-ward. It is translated to read—"I believe in one God; I believe in the Unity of my Country; I believe in the Eternal Justice, I believe in the Resurrection of Hungary! Amen." The group joined in the singing of several national songs with an admirable vigor and harmony.

The second part of a lighter nature, consisted of singing, drinking and jollifying, as well as special entertainment such as duelling. It was unfortunate that on this particular evening, few of the "brothers" were behind in their dues and the President saw fit to deprive the entire fraternity of the wine awaiting consumption as a punishment, and in hopes that the "falling brothers" would "cough up" quickly. Songs and mock drinking took up the time until the money arrived, and then the drinking with all its ceremony and finesse began.

Outing Club Enters Meet

McGill Winter Sportsmen Enter Tournament

During the Christmas holidays the McGill Winter Outing Club will open its season with a trip to Lake Placid where the Lake Placid Club is holding an invitation meet. McGill will be represented by a team of six men, most of whom will be members of last year's team. Although the meet will include speed-skating and snow-shoe races the McGill entries will be largely confined to skiing, as there are no men at college this year who have had experience in the other branches.

The McGill men who will enter the meet are: Grayson-Bell, Sumner, Dorken, Ball and Bolton. Four of these men were on the team last year and made names for themselves in the intercollegiate meet at Dartmouth in February. The two freshmen, Grayson-Bell and Sumners, are holders of Dominion championships and will deserve a place on the team this year. In spite of the lack of speed-skaters and snowshoers, the executive believe the members of the skiing squad to be strong enough to carry off the honours and the Harding Trophy. It is also understood that Col. Bovey who is one of the strongest supporters of winter sports at McGill will accompany the team.

The program for the meet is as follows:

Saturday, December 29.
10.00 a.m.—7 mile ski race.
3.00 p.m.—Slalom race.
Monday, December 31.
10.00—1 mile down-hill ski race.
2.30 p.m.—440 yds. skating race.
3.00 p.m.—Figure skating.
4.30 p.m.—2 mile skating race.
Tuesday, January 1.
10.00 a.m.—2 mile snowshoe race.
2.30 p.m.—8 ki Jump.

VARIED PROGRAM AT OLD SCOUTS CLUB SMOKER

(Continued from page one)
that were going to be used in the ensuing struggle. Soldiers representing tanks went through the movements intended to be carried out. One of the supposed Canadian soldiers with a foreign accent disappeared shortly after. During the actual attack, a report written by this spy was found in a dug-out. It had been responsible for many of the tanks not reaching their objective. The case of a regiment almost completely being wiped out on account of the scouts not reporting their observations exemplified the evil poor spying may create.

From a mere utilitarian point of view, observation interpretation and reporting are essential. Take, for instance, the foreman working in a plant. By keen attention he will notice labor-saving devices, and will detect the lazy workman, and by reporting these facts to the manager, will no doubt be rewarded for his services. These three forms of a scout's training.

One fellow won his degree of "master of the wine" by drinking a little over a quart of wine in one minute. He was properly initiated into the company of the elite, and the merry-making went on.

—Chester S. Williams.
Smith College Weekly.

ing may be seen in education. Education is observing (reading), reasoning and reporting (in examinations). Col. Bovey concluded by stating that the Club should adopt certain definite ends and by forwarding the interests of boy scouts, they would be rendering a service to Canada.

Other Speakers

Mr. Paterson, the leader of the Quebec Boy Scouts, was called upon to give an impromptu talk. He stated that there was a very small proportion of University students assisting the Boy Scout movement. Recognizing the fact that McGill students have not the time to spend on this sort of work, he asked that as much help as possible should be given through the Old Scouts Club. Those participating will find this activity an highly absorbing hobby.

The remark of Colonel Bovey about men acting as tanks in sham manoeuvres elicited the humorous comment of Professor French, the fourth speaker of the evening, that many would need no camouflage to give them this appearance. A further example of poor reporting was given. A report published in Cologne stated that in the capture of Antwerp the German commander ordered that the bells of the tower should be rung. This passed through the hands of several newspapers, each of which expanded on the story. After encircling part of the globe, it eventually appeared in a Paris newspaper to the effect that the Germans entered Antwerp, and on the refusal of the police to ring the bells, many of the police were imprisoned for life, and several were hanged, and their bodies used as clappers for the bells.

A SCIENTISTS LOVE SONGS

Contact Catalysis

Alas, poor girl, I'd have you know Your reactivity is slow. Before a normal ion will date you A scientist must activate you. I must provide a catalyst, Or else you never will be kissed!

Atomic Theory

Do not cry, poor tilted girl, Consider how the electrons whirl. When one charge has found its mate, Joined their hands in waltz sedate— Just when they chiefly do not want him, Along there comes a roving quantum, Who shatters their alliance rash. And knocks them both flying with a flash. If smallest particles thus sunder, Is your bereavement such a wonder?

—B. BLAKE
Cornell Daily Sun.

We know a Scotchman who refused to drink out of a bottle because it had to be tipped.

CELEBRATE! New Year's Eve AT THE Ritz-Carlton

Special Supper Starting at 10.30 p.m.

DANCE & CABARET from midnight

Breakfast Dance in the Grill at 5 a.m.

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'Varsity Grads' won the 1928 Olympic World's Amateur-Hockey Championship with Ballard Skates



Ballard TUBE SKATES

The famous "Varsity Grads," idols of all hockey fandom, established their great record on the Ballard "Grad" Tube Skate. They are enthusiastic boosters for this strongly constructed, perfectly-balanced skate, with its glass-hard, tapered runners. These runners, an entirely new feature in hockey skates, provide added speed with less effort. You, too, will be enthusiastic when you try them. On sale at all high-grade Sporting Goods and Hardware Stores.

Price per pair—\$8.00. Other models ranging from \$2.00 up

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Canada's Export Trade Discussed

Post War Reconstruction And Tariff Barriers Touched On

ROYAL BANK REPORT

Business Connections Abroad Have Important Effect On Canada

In few large countries in the world is there as great reason for interest in foreign business conditions as in Canada where about 20% of the net income of the whole people is derived from exports. According to the most recent estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for instance, the net income of Canadians during 1925 amounted to \$4,800 millions and the value of exports in that year was \$1,000 million. Though it is recognized that exporters of wheat, flour, paper, lumber, fish, meats, and metals must keep themselves familiar with conditions in the markets for these commodities in all countries, few realize the large proportion of the Canadian people whose income is directly or indirectly affected by changing conditions abroad.

The inquiries from the Maritimes as to the size of the catch in Scandinavian countries or as to the activity of demand for fish in the West Indies reflects interest in the return the fisherman will receive for his season's catch. The frequent question as to the extent to which newspaper circulation was affected by the recent election in the United States shows how closely the factors which concern demand for newspaper are being watched. The statement that the recent decline in United States imports of copper from Africa was due to increased European consumption rather than to an oversupply from other sources is of interest throughout the mining regions of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. The size of the Argentine wheat crop, the price of bacon in London and the amount of lumber which will be required for new construction in Australia and Japan are each factors of moment in the corresponding parts of Canada. For most Canadian producers the year's profits are largely determined by the prices and conditions which prevail in world markets.

Although it is evident that business men are accustomed to give careful consideration to all those influences which they regard as important in their effect upon the price of the commodity in which they are most interested, yet there is a tendency to forget that world buying power has a predominant weight in determining the total demand for Canadian products. Between 1922 and 1926 there was an increase of 78% in Canadian exports. Each of the intervening years witnessed a substantial increase in the value of Canadian goods abroad. In 1922, the value of Canadian exports amounted to \$746,000,000 and in 1926 to \$1,315,000,000. In the next two years the value of exports declined 6 1/2%. The total value of exports for the fiscal year ending March 1, 1927, amounted to only \$1,252,000,000, and in 1928 to \$1,225,000,000.

Quite aside from the steady rise in the value of total exports from 1922 through 1926, and the subsequent decline in 1927 and 1928, there has been a corresponding rise and fall in the value of a large number of individual Canadian exports. It cannot be considered entirely a coincidence that substantially more wheat, flour, meat, fish, manufactured and unmanufactured wood, vehicles, metals, and metal products were exported in 1926 than in 1922. This is usually explained by the rapid expansion which took place in Canada during this interval. But, in spite of the subsequent continued expansion in Canada, the value of exports of each of these commodities declined in 1927 and there was a further decline in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928. These commodities are representative of a wide variety of Canadian economic activities.

ence on the total value of the animal exports of the country.

Under these circumstances, an understanding of the influences which restricted world buying power during the last two years and an estimate of the general trend of that buying power in the near future may be elements of value in estimating the probable trend of Canadian exports and Canadian production in the near future.

The Cycle of Post War Reconstruction

The increase in world buying power between 1922 and 1926 was a concomitant of the re-establishment of world trade. The growth in volume of world business during European reconstruction was similar to the increase in business activity in a city which is being rebuilt after a great fire or earthquake. Immediately after such a disaster, there will be a few days of disorganization when the business comes to a complete standstill. This is followed by a minor reorganization of trade while relief is being organized. In the subsequent period of reconstruction, while factories, warehouses, roads and residences are being rushed to completion, there is great activity. At this time there is not much unemployment as an unusual number of people are engaged in construction. After reconstruction there is a lull in business while the workers are settling back to their old occupations and employers are reorganizing manufacturing and reestablishing contacts with their old markets. The final phase of the cycle is one of sound prosperity when labor and capital are able to take full advantage of the new factories, new machinery, and other more modern facilities with which the old have been replaced.

By 1926 most of Europe had passed through the phase of reconstruction and in 1927 and 1928 Europe was in the midst of that lull in activity incidental to finding employment for the labor and capital, just recently released from reconstruction. It takes time to reestablish trade relationships and to find markets across new political boundaries, when hindered by uneconomically high tariffs.

Naturally the statistics of employment, construction, production and trade have not shown the rapid improvement during the last two years that was characteristic of 1922-1926. Those who have lived through lesser disasters have observed that the final readjustment precedes a period of unprecedented prosperity. It is no less probable that world business will experience a corresponding growth when society is able to take full advantage of the changed conditions and new inventions of the post war period. Those who predict the decline of Europe and the decay of Western civilization, underestimate the recuperative capacity of industrial society. They fail to realize that the largest part of the rebuilding process is already completed and that the present apparent decline is merely a pause before a period of new and greater growth. An examination of the present economic situation seems to show that the basic financial and industrial structure has been so devastated, stabilized and reconstructed that the optimism as to the future is justified by present conditions.

The New Economic Revolution

A study of natural resources and productive capacity does not show an acute shortage of any resource necessary to permit a general lack of land, labour, or capital—the elements necessary for balanced improvement. New inventions, chemical discoveries and improved facilities for transportation and communication have prepared the way for a new period of rapid world-wide development. In a speech in November, 1928, Premier Stanley Baldwin heralds the new industrial revolution as likely to have even more portentous results than those which followed the classic industrial revolution of one hundred and fifty years ago, when machinery was introduced in industry.

At the time of the first industrial revolution, the world appeared to lack sufficient resources to support the existing population. Theorists advanced the suggestion that starvation and war were necessary as checks on multiplying populations. In strange contrast with the deficit which worried the people of the eighteenth century, appears the specter of overproduction in the twentieth century.

but this decreased number of farms represented a greater area of improved and cropped land and a vast increase in potential production.

Machinery, advancement in chemical technique improved methods and newly discovered resources are changing the complexion of the mining situation. Mineral resources are sufficiently plentiful so that the abandonment of less efficient mines is a more pressing problem than the discovery of new sources. There must be a tremendous increase in world demand for coal, for instance, or the less efficient mines of Great Britain and the United States must be abandoned.

The substitution of metals for wood and lumber in construction, in the manufacture of furniture and for other purposes has so far reduced the demand for wood that a lumber famine has been indefinitely postponed. It is not lack of forest products which is preventing a general increase in production and consumption.

There is no general shortage of labour or of manufacturing capacity. England, Italy and Belgium have a larger population that is required by their present industries. It seems probable that Germany will soon be confronted by a like situation. These countries, with their large and efficient manufacturing plants, are finding difficulty in producing commodities which may be exchanged for the need of food.

With surplus land in Canada, Africa, Australia and South America, with excess factory capacity in England, Belgium, Holland, Germany and the United States, and unemployed workers in England, Belgium, India and China, it seems obvious that increased production is a matter of mutual adjustment. While the movement of surplus population to countries which have surplus land may improve the situation, the fact that there is an over supply of many agricultural products indicates that this migration would not solve the problem as a whole. With hundreds of thousands of willing workers lacking food, clothing and proper housing, it is futile to give serious consideration to the danger of general overproduction.

Means will be found to permit the unemployed workers of England, Germany and Belgium to supply more of the wants of the farmers of Africa, Australia and South America and in turn to supply these European workers with the excess food which may be procured from the latter areas. It is not difficult to visualize the increased wants of remote communities with their present improved means for communicating with the outside world. Even the cinema is playing no small part in increasing the wants of rural communities. Such rural communities have the capacity to furnish far greater supplies of food and other raw materials than they do at present. Such evidence of increased wants and potential productive power would tend to indicate the possibilities in the direction of greatly increased world trade. The future demands for the products of Canada, Africa, Australia, and South America on the one hand, and for those of Europe, India and China on the other are likely to create a volume of anything which has yet been known world commerce which will surpass The whole world stands on the verge of that period of sound prosperity which follows catastrophe and reconstruction.

Tariff Barriers

That Austria, which is now little more than a city state, should have no close economic relationship with any large agricultural community with whom they may exchange manufactured products for raw materials, makes readjustment in that area particularly difficult. The high tariff wall and the lack of sound economy in Russia prevents that great country from supplying raw materials to pay for manufactured products. European countries have raised such high tariff barriers against their neighbours that these tariffs now constitute the most formidable single obstacle to the resumption of a normal volume of international trade. The creation of small manufacturing industries in a large number of European countries has so limited the size of the market that in many industries most of the advantages of large scale production have been lost. Moreover, the spread of this same nationalistic viewpoint to India, Japan, South America and China is raising barriers which are preventing both new and old industries from attaining reasonable efficiency. As yet, there is little evidence of more than theoretical recognition that international co-operation in mutual tariff concessions is a sine qua non of the efficient readjustment which will make for world prosperity.

The influence which will make co-operation possible is the need for increased sales. Even though there were no basis for interest in the subject in Canada, the fact that an increase in the value of Canadian exports requires a corresponding growth in world purchasing power will eventually make world business conditions a matter of prime importance to Canadian farmers and business men. The same motive is present in other countries and forms the only possible basis for international compromise. Local pride and bitter nationalism will give way before the need for increased markets. To attain this end, industrial and commercial leadership must play a larger and more far-sighted part in the formation of national policies.

The day is not at hand when philosophers shall be kings. It may be many years before nations fully realize the value of their exports are largely determined by the value of their imports, but remarkable progress has been made in this direction in the last few years. Former enemy countries are trading with each other on increasingly favourable terms. France and Germany have made remarkable tariff concessions to each other. Adjustments of this character are becoming common. The improvement in international trade relations in other parts of the world means increased buying power, and increased buying power means a greater demand for Canadian products. Although the period of readjustment has brought a temporary recession in Canadian exports, there is evidence that this recession is only temporary and that the next few years will present steadily increasing opportunities for Canadians to sell their products to all parts of the world.

Number of Failures Alarming Colleges

President Of Lafayette Presents Modern Problems

Waco, Texas.—"Student Failure rate alarms the Colleges" was a headline over a story in the New York Times last September at the same time that the new oriental course for freshmen was inaugurated at Baylor University.

Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, presented the problems of higher education methods because of a high freshman mortality rate resulting from failure to meet the scholastic requirements.

"According to a recent estimate about 300,000 freshmen will enter colleges and universities in the United States this fall. If the average of former years prevails, 60,000 of these will drop out by the end of the first year. The resultant economic, social and educational loss is too evident to require comment. In addition to those who disappear in the first year, there will be many others who will struggle on for a time, never catching step, never understanding their work or the implications of college. And thus it will come about that the army of 200,000 will have dwindled to 150,000 by commencement day, 1931."

The few who were dropped from the rolls of Baylor University make up the Baylor quota of the 15,000 mentioned.

President Lewis advocated the re-orientation system in his Times article. He deplored the chasm which separates high school and college, and stressed the importance of some means of bridging the gap.

The schoolboy passes from the ordered and supervised life of the secondary school to the freedom and the glamour of the college campus. With no direction from those who are in position to anticipate his difficulties, he stumbles about, confusing liberty with leisure, fascinated by the seductions of the college, confused by the shattering of his ideas and dreams of what college is, and before he rights himself, finds at the end of the first semester that he is out in the cold."

American Students Invited To Spain

Expositions At Sevilla And Barcelona During Summer

Providence, R.I.—Student globe trotters have a new experience to look forward to in 1929—an experience at pleasurable and profitable, according to the Brown Daily Herald, Spain, land of sunshine and flowers, castles and color legend and romance. Spain once Queen of the Seas and supreme among nations; Spain, whose galleons and gold, grandeur and pomp once were the envy of the civilized world, is making a new bid for leadership in arts, industry and commerce. All roads will lead to Spain in 1929.

The world which has heard little recently of the land of Castile and Aragon will again visit her Mediterranean shores, enjoy her hospitality, her blue skies and her Latin beauty. In the gay and lovely city of Sevilla, and in Barcelona, industrial and commercial capital of Spain, will be staged two great International Exhibitions of Art, Athletics, Industry and Commerce under the auspices of H.M. the King, Don Alfonso XIII. In the wide halls and golden galleries of splendid palaces of marble and colored tile—legacy of the Arabs and the Moors—will be displayed the artistic effect and scientific genius of world peoples.

In significance and magnitude the exhibitions represent the most important economic events staged since the World War. Nearly seventy-five million dollars has been set aside by the Government and by Spain's leading industrialists to the success of the venture for which plans have been

Apprentice Courses Started at Ithaca

Trades May Be Studied At Evening Classes

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Ithaca Board of Education has recently made an addition to the list of studies offered to the students of the Evening School. This addition is a group of courses planned especially for boys who are enrolled as apprentices in the building trades in Ithaca.

Local unions representing bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, plasterers, and plumbers are supporting the plan and have passed regulations requiring their apprentices to attend the classes. Thirty-six apprentices in these trades are now enrolled in the course offered to them in the Evening School.

The work which is in line with the politics of local unions in other cities in the state has been organized to a great extent, by the state education officials in co-operation with the various trade unions. An instructor has been selected by each of the local unions to teach the strictly trade course in connection with its work. These courses are taught in a two hour period one night a week. In addition to the regular courses each apprentice is required to take a course in blue-print reading.

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It is planned to have members of the classes erect a small bungalow after the more elementary work has been completed. All the apprentices will become familiar with the building details in the blue-print class where the plans for the building will be prepared. The carpentry, plastering, plumbing, and electrical work will be done by each of the trade groups, all the work of construction being done by the apprentices.

The expenses of the building are being met in part by State Department of Education and by the several local building unions leaving but a small portion of the financial burden to be taken care of by local taxpayers.

The bungalow will be erected in the basement of the St. John School where the classes are being carried on. Any persons interested may visit the school on Monday or Thursday evenings and watch the work as it progresses.

The Santa Claus team of fairy reindeer must be having an exciting time these days in keeping pace with modern delivery methods, for Christmas presents shipped by Canadian Pacific Express are being speeded through the clouds by airplanes. Between Quebec, and Montreal, New York, Ottawa, and Toronto, in the east and Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton in the west, airplanes have been busy this season carrying air mail and express matter and many belated shippers have been able to have their presents delivered before Christmas by using the air express service.

Where there is plenty of parking space life is dull.—Toledo Blade.

McGill Daily is printed by the Herald Publishing Company Limited for the Students' Executive Council of McGill University of which Gilbert H. Fletcher is the Secretary-treasurer, at the office 690 Sherbrooke St. West.

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According to Fay Smith, secretary of the University, the construction of the station will start immediately upon the issuance of the license to operate the station and that if the license is issued within the next few weeks, it is possible that the station would be completed in time to broadcast the tournament in March. If the building is not completed, the tournament will be broadcast by remote control through the Cathedral equipment.

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